THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

THE AMERICAN ELECTION

We sympathise with the plucky effort of the American "Woman's Party" to make nation-wide woman's suffrage an issue of the election by working against President Wilson, because he did nothing to establish votes for women during his term of office. But we are thankful that not Hughes but Wilson has been elected because the American jingo party of reaction has been massed in support of Hughes and as some of the women voters put it: "Wilson has kept America out of the War."

Though Judge Hughes expressed himself in favour of nation-wide woman's suffrage his party remained, like Wilson's, pledged only to support the granting of votes for women's suffrage State by State and Hughes, like other party leaders, would in practice undoubtedly have fallen back on the well-known formula "my party is divided."

The majority of Americas women voters evidently summed up the situation as we do for out of 12 States in which women vote 10 returned a majority in support of Wilson and only 2 in support of Hughes.

Now that Wilson has been elected as Peace President we trust that he will take a more vigorous line than heretofore in endeavouring to mediate between the belligerents with a view to bringing the war to an immediate close.

A WOMAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS

We send our congratulations to Miss Jeanette Rankin who has been elected to congress to represent the State of Montana in the Republican interests. Her politics are apparently not ours, but as the first woman member of the Congress she has faced and conquered an army of prejudice and tradition. We hope that escaping from the control of the Party machine she will do good work in Congress and soon be joined by a strong band of energetic sisters.

When will British women sit at Westminster? Let us see that it *will not last too long!*

"HERALD" REUNION ROUND-UP.

At the "Herald" Reunion on Saturday night two portly and important looking officers suddenly appeared with half a dozen private soldiers. The officers with stern faces and swelling chests mounted the platform, the privates remained meek and obedient below. Mr. Lansbury was in the midst of a speech. The officers intimated to him that they desired silence, but from tthe audience arose a deafening and angry storm of hooting, talking, singing. The officers continued demanding silence, but they could scarcely hear themselves speak. They ordered Mr. Lansbury to procure silence for them, but he stood silent with folded arms. So things went on for twenty minutes. Then the soldiers retired and the people cheered. A dozen large detectives then came into the hall to watch the proceedings whilst the officers and a strong body of police made their arrangements for examining every man who left the hall. The detectives complained that they were obliged to wait till the men were ready to go home instead of being able to haul them off at once. One of the detectives grumbled that he had booked for the theatre. At the close of the evening the men trooped down to meet their fate, one woman fainted, and another was arrested for intervening because the police dragged the conscripts so

"JACK AND JILL."
Made in the East London Toy Factory, Designed by Hilda Jefferies

roughly away. She was afterwards fined 40s.. One man who had his exemption papers was flung down the steps by the police. He protested and was told, "You shouldn't come to places like this then." Four men were fined 40s. and handed over to the military.

WOMEN DOCKERS

Eight women accepted work as dock labourers for Burt, Boulton and Haywood, Ltd. They were paid at the rate of 6d. an hour. They were told at the Labour Exchange that the work would be hard but that the pay was "very good." They were not told that they would have to work in the open air and that if they were obliged to knock off for bad weather they would get no pay even should this happen five days out of the six. When they complained of these conditions the manager told them that they could not expect to work in "cotton wool." They replied that they did not take the place for a "hospital" but were British women and wanted to work as British women should do. Finally they refused to continue working. One of these women dockers earned 19s. 6d. in a week, from which was deducted 3d. for sick insurance and 4½d. for unemployment insurance.

What does the Dockers' Union think of the matter?

THE CARDIFF JINGO

Mr Stanton, the jingo, who became M.P. for Merthyr because a proportion of the workers were suffering from war fever, appears determined to betray the trust which he has accepted as a labour representative. The meeting on which he led a storming party was convened by the National Council for Civil Liberties at a time when the chains of industrial conscription are being riveted upon the workers. It is stated on what appears to be unquestionable authority that certain mineowners and shippers paid for the riot of which Mr. Stanton and Captain Tupper of the Seamen and Firemen's Union were the standard bearers. This fact should awaken these hot-headed jingoes if they have any remnants of loyalty to the working class.

Mr. Lloyd George's letter to Major Ivor Herbert, who presided over the meeting at which the disturbance was organised and the assistance given to the rioters by the Cardiff police prove conclusively that the authorities desired the smashing up of the conference. This is because the reaction against militarism is growing apace in South Wales.

* * * *

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Hughes, of Australia, no longer poses as a Labour leader, and is about to create a new centre party.

British "Empire Workers" please copy.

* * * *

We learn that the separation allowance for Russian soldiers' wives is 3 roubles (i.e., 6s.) a month and 1½ roubles (3s.) for each child. If a soldier is made a prisoner by the enemy, the separation allowance to the family is at once stopped by the Russian Government. Benevolent societies make up the deficiencies as far as they can.

THE FRANCHISE SITUATION

W.F.S. AND MR. ASQUITH

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has addressed the following letters to the Prime Minister on behalf of the Workers' Suffrage Federation:—

The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith,
10 Downing Street, S.W.

Dear Sir,—We greatly welcomed your statement in the House of Commons on August 14th that if new classes of voters are to be enfranchised during the War, you cannot deny the women's claim, because of their service to the nation, and because they are deeply concerned in the great after-War problems of reconstruction.

But, unintentionally, as we hope, your remarks in Committee on the Special Register Bill on Wednesday last, were framed in such a way that they may be taken to imply that, whilst it is as important to make provision that the munition worker who was a voter before the War shall not lose his vote as a result of War conditions, as it is that the soldier shall not be disfranchised; the question of extending the franchise to soldiers and sailors as a class and of bringing in new voters in that way, is a thing apart, and can be considered separately.

Such a position would be inconsistent with that which you adopted on August 14th. We hope that it does not represent your view, though it is a view which we know is being vigorously pressed upon you by those who desire to exclude all women from the franchise and are reluctant to grant it to all men, though they call on both women and men for sacrifice and service.

We therefore ask you to define clearly your position and to maintain the stand for justice which you took on August 14th, when you said that you could not differentiate between the soldier and sailor and the munition worker, and other classes of workers, and that you could not deny the women's claim.—Faithfully yours,

E. Sylvia Pankhurst.
November 9th, 1916.

The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith,
10 Downing Street, S.W.

Dear Sir,—Having received no answer to my letter of the 9th inst., I am compelled to write to you again on the same urgent question.

I desire, on behalf of this organisation, to draw your attention to the fact that by repeated pledges you have bound yourself to provide an opportunity for the inclusion of women in any Government Franchise Bill.

In the House of Commons on November 1st you appeared to indicate that you are prepared to arrange by registration adjustments that those who were voters before the War shall not lose their votes now, and that you are also prepared to give the House an opportunity, either by Bill or Resolution, to decide whether a special franchise shall be created for soldiers and sailors as such.

There can be no doubt that the Speaker will declare it out of order to insert amendments to include women in a Bill framed for the enfranchisement of soldiers and sailors.

Therefore, your pledge can only be redeemed by the introduction of a Bill in which clauses to enfranchise women are included from the outset, or by giving the same opportunity for a women's enfranchisement Bill that you offer for a Naval and Military Service Bill.

We urge you to adopt the first of these courses and to frame the measure so that it shall enfranchise every adult man and woman.—Faithfully yours,

November 14th, 1916 E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

In the House of Commons on November 7th, Mr. Bennett Goldney asked whether the Prime Minister would consider the advisability of giving votes to soldiers and sailors, sailors of the mercantile marine, munition and war workers of both sexes over 21, and women municipal votes.

Mr. Asquith said that these questions might be raised in the discussion which he had promised.

Mr. Bennett Goldney's suggestion would create a curious hotch-potch if translated literally into legislation with a separate franchise for each category named. The common-sense way of giving the vote to all those who ought to have it is to establish adult manhood and womanhood suffrage, for of course every adult person ought to have the vote.

Mr. Asquith replied: "These questions can be raised in the discussion which I have promised."

We are glad to note that though we should have preferred something more definite,

* * * *

Sir J. Lonsdale asked the Prime Minister if it is intended to proceed further with the Special Register Bill? The Prime Minister said: "We shall not proceed further with the Bill until after the discussion on the larger questions."

This statement gives ground for hope.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Marquess of Lansdowne said that a wider controversy had arisen out of the proposal, and contained in either this Bill or the Government's Bill, that the franchise should be bestowed on soldiers and sailors generally, and probably next Tuesday would be the earliest day on which the other House would have an opportunity of discussing the subject.

The Marquess of Salisbury said that in the circumstances, he would put down the Committee stage of his Bill for Thursday in next week.

IN THE LOBBY

Several members of the W.F.S. went to the Lobby to see Members of Parliament, re Suffrage on Tuesday, November 1st. Among those interviewed were Mr. F. W. Goldstone (Labour, Sunderland), Captain Richard Barnett (Unionist, St. Paneras), who were very courteous and attentive to our point of view, that every woman should be enfranchised on a human and not a property basis.

Captain Barnett confessed to having no strong convictions on the matter, but said he was content to accept the findings of the Suffrage Conference and should they decide on Adult Suffrage he would certainly support it as he said the old argument that women could not do men's work had now been done away with and that the women had come forward splendidly.

Mr. Goldstone, who is a member of the Suffrage Conference, was very hopeful about the position, but could give no idea when the Conference would conclude its deliberations.

It was brought to his notice that whilst the matter was delayed and women left unrepresented, matters affecting women and children so vitally would be neglected, as the women will not devote themselves to them until this matter is settled. He agreed that until women had more power it was not to be expected that they could show the interest that they ought and he hoped this matter would soon be settled to the satisfaction of all. We of the W.S.F. also hope that Parliamentarians will soon come to an agreement and draft a Bill giving votes to all.

C. Drake.

LIBERAL ORGANISATIONS DEMAND ADULT SUFFRAGE.

At a conference of the Middlesex Liberal organisations at the National Liberal Club on November 14th, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That no measure of electoral reform will be acceptable unless it provides for adult suffrage on a simple residential qualification of three months, the abolition of the plural voter, two registrations a year, speeding-up of the registration machinery, a system of alternative voting to prevent minority representations, a redistribution scheme on a population basis, returning officers' expenses to be paid out of public funds, subject to restrictions to avoid vexatious candidatures. All elections to be held on the same day, and public-houses to be closed."

We trust that adult suffrage includes women. Write to the Secretary and ask. This is a matter which should always be ascertained.

LORD ROSEBERY.
By A. J. Marriott.

I, Rosebery, congratulate
The nation and myself
We've got in all the Ministry
Such a misguided elf
To take on peace at any price,
Though good that peace might be
Keep at the enemy abroad,
Or 'twill be bad for me.

Noblesse oblige. Ah, yes, quite so.
Equality for all
Of sacrifice to meet the foe,
For that we loudly call.
We lend our cash for much per cent.,
The workers give their lives;
From home and country they are sent,
Their children and their wives.

Oh, wicked, wicked are the folks
Who wish to stop the War
Because a shilling loaf's in sight,
For that why should I care?
Or butter being two-and-six,
Two shillings meat a pound;
Thrift to the poor is what I preach,
For them a doctrine sound.

For us we neither starve nor fret
When cold or when it's warm,
In winter time or summer's heat.
But we may come to harm
When British soldiers cease to fight
The Germans. Why, their aim
May be their landlords and the rent—
For me a pretty game.

On earth peace and good will to men,
And plenty for the poor
Might mean our class must go to work—
On that we'll shut the door.
Then there's our friends, the profiteers—
We hang with them, or we
Will surely hang another way
When clear the people see.

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Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE COMMUNAL METHOD

Somewhere in Bow is a little shop in a wooden shed originally intended for coal, but now its black exterior is enlivened by many coloured advertisements, the coal is relegated to one of its three compartments, and the inside is painted white. In the inner room the shopkeeper, a nice comfortable woman, was ladling steaming potatoes out of a big, black pan on to an old man's plate. Her broad back was turned to us and we saw from behind her curly hair, her head erect and sturdy neck.

Behind the counter, making still more symetrical the orderly tiers of sweets, matches, soap, and black lead, was a little lad eagerly waiting a chance to serve. Another boy and a girl a year or two older lingered by the door hoping that fate would deliver to them the post of honour.

The shopkeeper came out to us with a cheery welcome explaining the children's presence with a nod and "they all come round to help me; I don't know why."

A neighbour stopped for a moment's chat and ordered a half hundred weight of coal. The shopkeeper went into the coal compartment and dragged a small sack from its dark recess. The boy pranced from behind the counter, seized the little truck that stood by the door, tilted it so that the shopkeeper might easily lift the sack on to it and prepared to take the coal to the neighbour's home. "Don't let him carry it upstairs, he isn't strong enough" admonished the shopkeeper, adding that if no one else were available the old man would go round and do it, but the neighbour assured her that her own husband would take in the coal.

The little girl had taken the boy's place behind the counter just in time to serve another little girl who gravely considered the various sweets before her, then bought a half-penny bar of sticky pink stuff powdered with cocoanut and breaking off a third of her purchase handed it politely to the saleswoman.

Another neighbour came in to talk, a man who was passing rallied the shopkeeper on her growing business. She answered with a joke. Our world for the time was aglow with merry-hearted laughter. In spite of the dingy street of ugly ill-built cottages, the poor clothes, the cheap and tawdry wares, the joyous spirit of *News from Nowhere* was alive here. Rich men in well-appointed city offices, who have mastered the art of getting on cannot do business in this genial communistic way. But we shattered the glamour with a clumsy, ill-considered question—"prices?" "Prices!" all their faces fell, potatoes that before the war were four pounds for 2d. and a few weeks ago were three pounds for 2½d. are three pounds for 4½d. to-day, sugar is 6d. per pound, bread is 10½d. a quartern, eggs 4d. each! The grim struggle to make ends meet looked with its questioning terror even from out the children's eyes!

Not far away lives a soldier's wife, the mother of six children, the eldest 12 years old, the youngest two. Her separation allowance amounts to £1 14s. 6d.—how can she pay her way on it? Rent costs her 5s. 6d. a week, though she and her children are crowded into two miserably tiny rooms, bread 9s., coals 2s., gas 1s. 2d., insurance 10d. Already 18s. is spent and there is only 16s. left to buy everything else that is needed. Of course she cannot manage on the allowance and so in the crowded little kitchen hung with the clothes lines on which the children's garments are drying, and with the fretful delicate baby pulling at her skirts, she is sewing away at khaki clothes. These are not soldiers' garments for the Government has stopped outwork on War Office contracts, complaining that disease has been carried from the people's homes to the troops. This is children's khaki, in which little lads dress up and fancy themselves men. She is making these suits for 10d. each, 1¾d. for the knickers, 8¾d. for the coats. The coats will fit big boys; they are nearly as big as small men's and there is more work in them than soldiers' coats because they are double stitched. There are four pockets and all the seams and flaps must be soaped. For soldiers' coats this woman used to be paid 1s 2d. Last week she was making khaki suits of hard drill that hurt her hands at 8s. 6d. a dozen. The coats had a yoke and belt and four pockets with a pleat and flaps. She could have made two suits a day by working hard if she had been able to work at them continuously—a thing impossible with six babies. She has to find her own soap and cotton which costs her 3d. a spool. It takes 2 spools of cotton and 2 pennyworth of soap to make ten suits and 1s. 6d. for the hire of the sewing machine which brings her net earnings down to about 6s. 2¾d. per dozen suits. The work is another encumbrance in the overcrowded room and it monopolises the few quiet hours when the children are asleep or, as rarely happens, all out at play; the mother earns little by it often only 2s. or 3s. a week and rarely more than 6s. She talks very anxiously of prices regretting that she cannot afford to give the children puddings now. When she gave them puddings for dinner, she says, they did not eat so much bread for their tea. They cannot be well if they do not get enough to eat, they feel warm and comfortable when they have a good meal, but she is only buying 4 lbs. of potatoes where she ought to buy six. And now that her husband has gone to France she will be obliged to send him parcels, she will certainly have to send him socks like the other wives for the Government does not provide enough changes of clothes.

It is growing dusk; the children huddled together in the muddy yard are cold and impatient for their tea. Two yellow haired girls climb up on the window sill and peer in at us tapping with tiny cold red fingers and smiling and then stand upright, shutting the light out of the room. Their mother looks at them loving and indulgent and one by one they come sidling in and nestling round her: "poor things" she says "when they're little's the only joy they get." She takes up the baby in her arms and laughs at him for blackening his eye with coal. A chubby little seventh child clasps her round the knees. "'Old Mim, old 'un," say the mother, rubbing the silky head and explaining that this is a little girl from upstairs.

Upstairs two women, mother and daughter are making boxes. The mother has toiled at this work since she was eight years old and now she is 55. The daughter began to make boxes at 8 years old too, but for a time she made strawberry baskets in a factory. For match boxes they are paid 3¾d. a gross, for tack boxes 3¾d. a gross and for powder boxes 2¾d. a gross. They have to find their own paste and hemp to tie up the boxes. The hemp costs about 1d. for seven gross of boxes and the flour at 3¾d. a lb. about 2d. for seven gross. The mother can make a gross of match boxes in about two hours, she is an especially quick worker, but she cannot keep up that speed continuously. The daughter takes three hours to do a gross. The mother started work by gas and candle light at 4.30 this morning and kept steadily at it till 4.30 this evening with an hour's break to prepare and eat the midday meal. By 4.30 p.m. she had earned 11½d. less a penny for hemp and 2d. for flour, a nett gain of 8d. for 11 hours continuous toil. Then she called to her daughter to take the match boxes to the factory made herself a cup of strong tea and began to work again.

In spite of their strenuous labours these women do not earn enough to maintain their homes, their effort is to supplement the earnings of their husbands. The daughter's husband is a carman earning 24s. a week the mother's husband works as a potman for a few hours a day and is only able to give her 6s. a week.

The mother tells us that she has worked all her life for the same employer. When she began, his business was conducted in a small room over a stable; she used to play with his children then. He has a big well-equipped, modern factory to-day. When she was a girl the prices were the same as at present; then the prices of the 3¾d. boxes fell to 2¾d., and only since the War has the price been raised to 3¾d. But 3¾d. to-day is worth less than 2¾d. before the war.

As she talks she does not cease from working. Again and again two strokes of the paste brush backward and forward on the table. Then the wet paper is carefully raised and deftly wrapped around the thin strips of wood. There is skill and terrific speed in the monotonous task and she goes on with it like a machine. "Yes, I'm quick," she says. "Iv'e had to work to bring up the children. She'll get quick," with a nod of the head towards her daughter, "when she's had to sit at it the hours I've had to sit."

There is no scarcity of food in this country and yet the poor are being starved and prices rise continuously. The *Statist* estimates that since the War the price of vegetables has risen 129 per cent.; sugar, tea and coffee, 74 per cent.; textiles, 70 per cent.; sundries, 67 per cent.; minerals, 63 per cent.; and animal foods, 58 per cent.

In Belgium there is an acute food scarcity, for home production has largely decreased and imports are only brought in on sufferance and by the American Commission for relief in Belgium.

The Report of the Commission's work up to 21st October, 1915 shows that whilst the normal nett imports for human food are 1,690,000 metric tons the Commission only imported 640,934; whilst the normal nett imports for animal food are 1,350,000 the Commission imported 102,815.

Of breadstuffs 78 per cent. of the normal consumption was imported and the import in 1914—15 was only 30 per cent. of the normal. The pre-War consumption was 650 grammes per head of the population per day. During the War it varied from 185 to 300 grammes per day.

Of meat, fish, eggs, fats and oils the normal imports were 138,892 metric tons: in 1914-15 it was 17,334. The live stock in Belgium in 1915 had decreased from 40 to 60 per cent. amongst cattle; 50 to 60 per cent. amongst pigs, and 40 to 50 per cent. amongst chickens.

With such a scarcity we might well expect to find Belgian prices far higher than British prices, but on the contrary Belgian prices are lower than ours, as the following table shows:—

PRICES IN OCTOBER, 1915.

	Rotterdam.	London.	Brussels.
	Centimes per kilo.		
White Bread ...	55 ...	46 ...	44

The price of bread in Belgium is now 7½d. per 4 lb. loaf. In London it is 10½d.

	London. Retail prices, average of all qualities. Centimes per kilo.	Belgium. Maximum retail prices, only best quality supplied. Centimes per kilo.
Rice ...	94 ...	... 60
Beans and Peas	82 ...	... 80
Bacon ...	3·13 ...	... 2·10
Lard ...	1·87 ...	... 1·80

Belgian prices are lower than British prices because of the intervention of the Belgian Relief Commission, which has controlled the price and distribution of commodities in order that no one may starve.

The Commission begins by buying on a large scale in the primary markets and chartering and controlling special ships to carry its purchases to Rotterdam. These are both courses which the British Government has been urged to adopt for the benefit of the British civilian population.

In Belgium the Relief Commission has set aside all the existing machinery of wholesale and retail trade and has established a complete new system of distribution under voluntary control which extends from the port at Rotterdam to the individual food ticket holder. This includes 156 provincial and district mills and warehouses and 4,657 Communal committees and warehouses usually presided over by the Burgomaster or Maire.

Almost all the Belgian flour mills have been taken over by the Relief Commission, which has approached the miller, offering him a fixed salary, frequently about £40 a month, to manage his

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THE HUNS AT HOME

By P. J. DOLLAN.

Almost a year ago the workers of Great Britain, led by the courageous women on the Clydeside, achieved a notable victory over the Huns at home by compelling the Government to pass an Act stereotyping rents for the period of the War and six months thereafter. That Act saved the people hundreds of thousands in increased rent. However, what has been saved in rent and more has been filched from the workers in increased food and fuel prices. The average increase in the cost of living is, according to the Board of Trade, 50 per cent.; which means that the working classes are paying 30s. for what they could have purchased for 20s. prior to the War. Mr. Philip Snowden estimates that prior to the War the wage earners spent £800,000,000 per annum in the purchase of the necessaries of life, and now, owing to the rise of 50 per cent. in prices, they are spending £1,200,000,000 per annum for the same necessaries. In other words, the Huns at home, by means of inflated prices, are exploiting the war and the workers to the tune of

FOUR HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS

per annum. That booty is in addition to the profits they made on the ordinary pre-War expenditure by the workers of £800,000,000 per annum.

Consequently it is about time the workers and their wives were combining to wipe out the Huns at home who, disguised in the cloak of patriotism, are robbing the cupboards of the poor. If the workers had sufficient power to restrain the property owners from making money out of the war they have the power to restrain the shipping, food and fuel robbers in the same way. Those who are making fortunes out of the war and the people's needs are scoundrels deserving of no mercy. Only the other day a workman earning less than 30s. a week was sent to prison for three months because he stole a postal order valued at some few shillings. His excuse for the theft was that he required the extra money to keep his children from want. In the same city where that man was sent to prison there lives a shipping magnate who, it is believed, has augmented his fortune by two million pounds since the War began. The workman is in prison: the magnate occupies a place of honour! If there were justice in this country the magnate would be in prison and the workman in the place of honour. The shipping magnate and his kin have made their excess profits by robbing the nation. Profit is still robbery, although the workers seem to have forgotten the truth of that age-worn statement.

The British shipowners have, it is estimated, increased their annual profits from 30 million pounds to 250 million pounds since the War began. That increase in profits has been wrung from the people by high prices, although the President of the Board of Trade states there is no evidence of exploitation. In his opinion, the increase in the profits of the shipping firms are the reward of ability. In our opinion, they are the proceeds of legalised robbery which could be stopped if the people would change the law. Morally, the shipowners are Dick Turpins, only they do not incur the risks undertaken by Dick Turpin when that gentleman went on the trail for plunder. Dick Turpin, to his credit be it said, never robbed the poor; shipowners have robbed mainly the poor. They have even robbed the dead, as their plunder has reduced the inheritance left to his dependants by many a dead soldier. The irony of the situation is that the shipowners have made their plunder as the result of the protection afforded them by the Navy, which is financed and manned by the nation. Their rapacity has been so wicked and open that it is a matter for wonder that the people allow it. In their anxiety to destroy the "Huns" abroad, the people are strengthening the power of the Huns at home. Here and there an odd shipowner is ashamed of the greed of his fellows, and one of them, Mr. Henry MacIver, chairman of the Liverpool and North Wales Steamship Company, uttered the following rebuke at Liverpool on November 2nd. He said:—

"He did not know how some shipowners, and others who were not shipowners, could attempt to justify their action in taking advantage of the present position in order to benefit themselves at the expense of the nation. Why should certain individuals be allowed by the Government to add to the heavy burden the nation had to bear in time of War? In spite of statements to the contrary, shipowners and others, for their own individual benefit had quite unnecessarily increased, and were still increasing, the cost of foodstuffs to the consumer. There was nothing in the War conditions to warrant the enormous advance in freights and prices which had added to the cost of living, and the Government was only playing with the question by appointing a Special Commission to deal with the matter if interested parties were to be members."

Mr. MacIver is a shipowner, and should know how shipowners have acted. He states, from his special knowledge of their operations, that they have "unnecessarily increased the price of foodstuffs to the consumer." Some of us knew that before, but it is encouraging to have the support of a shipowner for our beliefs. How shipping freights affect prices is shown by a statement made concerning the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. In 1914 that organisation shipped a cargo of flour from Canada to a Scottish port, the freight of which amounted to £13,000. Last year it cost £96,000 to bring a similar cargo of flour a similar distance. Who paid the extra £83,000 for freight? The Co-operative flour consumers. Obviously, it is the consumers who pay all the increased freights. The consumers can stop the increased freights if they like. Apart from the shipowners, there are the financiers, the coal barons, the food manipulators, and the other monopolists to deal with. All these are included in the army of Huns at home which is responsible for the largest part of the rise in prices. Unless the people conquer that army and destroy its power there can be no real Peace within our shores. The Huns at home have got to be defeated—never to rise again.

The wives of the Govan and Partick munition workers have started a campaign against the Huns at home, and are determined not to seek rest until they have conquered the workers' real enemy. It is a happy augury for the success of the campaign that the same women inaugurated the rent-strike and carried it through to a triumphant end by compelling the Government to pass the Rent Act in November, 1915. The rent-strike caught on all over the country, and the campaign against the Huns at home should be equally popular and as successful. The Huns at home wage war on the aged and the infants: they have driven old-age pensioners into the workhouse, and hundreds of children have fallen before their profiteering bombardment. The Huns at home wage war on women as well as upon men: they neither respect sex nor age. They are unscrupulous as they are merciless, and no mercy must be shown them in return. This campaign against the Huns at home is one in which all who love the people can join and strike a blow with those who want Britain for the British. It is a campaign which has a particular appeal to women, who, if they will, can of themselves carry it to success. On, then, to the defeat of the Huns at home.

NOTES FROM THE MIDLANDS

By Omnifrage.

Something of a sensation was caused at the last meeting of the Sheffield Board of Guardians when the clerk announced that Mr. Alfonzo Samms, a member of the board, had been tried by court martial and sent to prison for two years with hard labour for insubordination. Mr. Samms has been a member of the board for some years. This is not the first time that he has suffered imprisonment. Some time in 1915 he was sent by the local justices to prison for six weeks on the charge of having spoken in seditious terms to wounded soldiers at the Union Hospital at Fir Vale. Mr. Samms, who has been one of the most active anti-militarists in South Yorkshire, appeared before the local tribunal as a conscientious objector and later before the appeal tribunal. In spite of his declaration that he would be unable to accept such service, he was relegated to the Non-Combatant Corps. He was sent to Redmires Camp, near Sheffield, and his latest punishment is apparently the price of his unswerving faith in his well-known and often expressed convictions.

* * * *

Apropos of my remarks upon Miss Binnie Clark's lecture on "Women on the Land," in the issue of October 28th, it was stated the other day that the price of potatoes in Lincolnshire had risen to £15 per ton from the pre-war price of 30s. per ton. I have also found that at Selby in Yorkshire on Monday, October 30th, potatoes sold in open market were fetching £8 per ton, which was an advance of £3 per ton on the prices of the previous week. On the same day panic reigned in Swindon Corn Market where wheat fetched 75s. per quarter and even touched 78s. This latter figure has never been reached at any time during the past 50 years!

* * * *

Now there comes as a very pretty sequel to my criticisms and a confirmation of some of my assertions, the report of the Education Committee of the Notts County Council presented at the council meeting on Tuesday, October 31st, in reference to the training of women in agriculture. Of 78 women trained at the committee's centres during the last quarter, 59 were found suitable situations, or a little more than 75 per cent. It is therefore strange to read that the committee laments the difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of women. But what of the 19 women for whom situations were not found? The committee state that their difficulty is chiefly on account of the opportunities for women in munition works. Exactly. That was the point I made in my last article. But that does not satisfactorily absolve the committee's failure to place the other 19 unemployed women. I make the committee a present of the suggestion that the pay offered by the farmers is not good enough. I regret as much as they that they should have to close one of their training centres. To my mind farm work is immeasurably more suitable because more healthy than munitions for women. Only the women must have more than 3d. per hour for picking potatoes. At £5 a ton I fancy the farmers could well afford to pay three times the price and still swell their banking accounts.

At the time of writing the Hebden Bridge Master Clothiers' Federation are promised an uncomfortable time by the Operatives' Union, whose members are coming out on strike. Notices were handed in a fortnight ago. The Union demands an advance of wages of 5s. per week for male adult operatives, 2s. 6d. for boys and 25 per cent. increase on the current female rate. Negotiations failed because the masters declined to consider the men's claims until the women withdraw their notices. To the honour of the men, be it said, that they refused to accept such perfidious terms. The men are determined to stand by the women and will accept no offer unless it includes some benefit for their sister workers.

Of course, the men are taking risks of a sort unknown before the War. The spectre of the dragooning methods of the military loom in the offing and may approach much closer if the strike becomes serious and prolonged. It is stated on good grounds that no advantage would be taken by the military of the situation. The fact there has not been a strike in Hebden Bridge before is proof in itself that these workers who constitute the whole population of the town have good and just cause for grievance.

Councillor R. J. Dollan, the able writer of our Scottish Notes, the only member of Glasgow Corporation to appeal for exemption on conscientious grounds, has had his appeal turned down by the Local Tribunal. All the other members of the Corporation who are of military age, have been exempted, and in most cases without appearing before the Tribunal.

WAR POLICY

Mr. Asquith, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, suggested that the War must continue until Turkey is expelled from Europe.

We protest that it would be iniquitous to carry on the War until that is accomplished.

The German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag in reply to Lord Grey is one that should be studied by everyone in this country. The Chancellor declares:

(1) That prior to her mobilization, Russia was aware of Austro-Hungarian compliance due to German influence, but having the promise of Anglo-French support she preferred War to Peace.

(2) That Germany offered to refrain from attack upon France, the French Colonies, and French Fleet if France and England would remain neutral.

(3) That in 1915 England and France guaranteed to Russia territorial rule over Constantinople, the Bosphorus and western shores of the Dardanelles with its hinterland, whilst Asia Minor was to be divided amongst the Entente Powers and France was to have Alsace-Lorraine.

(3) That the International Peace Union after the War is to guarantee these things.

What is done cannot be undone, though time will bring its day of reckoning; but in regard to the Chancellor's statement as to Allied aims, the Government must be made categorically either to deny them or admit them to be true. Should the Government adopt the former course, it must do it in so definite a manner that there can be no tacit backing up of the Allies in aims that have been repudiated.

Should the Government admit the Chancellor's statement of the Allied War aims to be correct, we believe that the people of this country will demand the cessation of the War.

Dr. SCARLETT-SYNGE

"Report of Visits to English Prisoners of War Camps in Germany, December, 1915," by Ella Scarlett-Synge, M.D., D.P.H., etc., published by the National Labour Press, Ltd. Dr. Synge was appointed by the Serbian Government as Medical Officer of Health at Batochina and district, and was present during the invasion of Serbia by German, Austrian and Hungarian troops in October, 1915. She worked with the doctors of the German Red Cross for several weeks and then obtained permission to visit the internment camps in which British prisoners of war were confined in Germany. She had had previous experience of war camps, for she was a member of the Commission which the British Government appointed to report on the Concentration Camps in South Africa in 1902. Dr. Synge visited four camps which she chose out for herself. She says that she has gained but a general impression from her visit, as she was not able to spend more than three hours in each camp. In our paper some months ago we published a long article on these camps by Dr. Synge. The pamphlet gives information in condensed form in regard to Ruhleben, Göttingen, Giessen and Wittenberg, of which Dr. Synge says: "Though the camp of Wittenberg alone has cost the Government one and a-half million marks up to date, it is only fair to state that undesirable conditions no doubt existed for the first months of War. Yet to-day there is no radical improvement, as far as my short visit of three hours allowed me to see, that it would be reasonable to suggest." Dr. Synge speaks of recreation houses and theatres, orchestras, libraries, and reading rooms, educational lectures, art centres, carpentering, watch making, bootmaking, dentistry, Ju-jitsu, boxing, and so on—revealing a world of artivity in these camps, the largest of which, Göttingen, contained 10,000 men. But the prisoners are wearying for the end of the War.

* * * *

The Birmingham Health Committee has refused to sanction the appointment of Dr. Ella Scarlett-Synge as assistant medical officer at the Little Bromwich Fever Hospital because some of the newspapers have called her a pro-German for having visited the camps where British prisoners are interned in Germany and for having written a favourable report of conditions there.

We congratulate Dr. Synge on having had the energy to go and see for herself and the courage to tell unpopular truths. Dr. Scarlett-Synge is a daughter of Lord Abinger. Her sister, the Hon Mrs. Haverfield, is at present in Serbia with a hospital unit.

RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

"Why I am a Conscientious Objector: 3d. The No-Conscription Fellowship, 5 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. An interesting series of answers to Tribunal questions by Walter Ayles, A. Fenner Brockway, A. Barratt Brown, Clement Bundock, J. H. Hudson, R. O. Mennell and Hubert Peet. Mr. Fenner Brockway says: "I believe the first duty of a citizen is to be loyal to his conscience. Only as the members of a State live according to the Truth they see can a State really advance." Mr. Clement Bundock says: "I have always endeavoured to repay what privileges I may have enjoyed as a British Citizen (and one is compelled to admit that those privileges are in serious jeopardy to-day) by doing what I could to assist those movements which I thought were directed towards the highest happiness of the people, and that I conceive to be the Supreme duty of the loyal citizen."

Where Runs the River: Henrietta Leslie. J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., London, Paris and Toronto. A story of modern life.

Women and the Church of England, by A. Maud Royden. George Allen and Unwin, 3d.

ANOTHER EAST LONDON STRIKE.

The women workers employed by Knight's Projectile Factory, and Cole, Cubit Street, Millwall, struck work in defence of their manager. Their hours were from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., but he reduced them to 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., at the same time reducing the output from 2,000 slings to 6,000 per day. The manager and some of the foremen were bullied by one of the directors. They objected and were dismissed, whereupon 200 women and girl workers struck. The workers had several grievances of their own. They are paid 11½d. for making a sling which at the very least takes 2½ hours to make. Workers cannot keep at top speed all day, moreover, they are kept waiting for more work from time to time and sometimes have to wait all day for a mechanic to attend to their machine if anything goes wrong. There is only one mechanic to 200 machines. When advertising for workers the firm offers a war bonus, but none is paid. The workers are asking for an increase to 1s. 3d. a dozen.

VENEREAL DISEASE

At a conference called by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, the following resolutions were adopted:—

This meeting records its satisfaction that arrangements are being made by the local authorities throughout the counties for the efficient free and confidential treatment of venereal disease without penal or deterrent conditions: and urges that the non-compulsory principle for treatment shall be observed in all cases, no attempt being made to enforce treatment, isolation or detention on any prisoner, pauper, or any other person suffering from venereal disease.

This meeting wishes to endorse the opinion of the Royal Commission that if venereal diseases are to be stamped out, it will be necessary not only to provide medical means of combating it, but to raise the moral standard and practice of the community as a whole. It further urges that in all matters relating to public morals there shall be equality of treatment for both sexes, not only on paper, but in fact.

The Women's Freedom League also called a conference on this subject, which was attended by 16 women's organisations. This conference opposed compulsory notification, and demanded that the age of consent be raised to 18 years.

Neither conference drew attention to the fact, which is of paramount importance, that prostitution is primarily an economic problem.

* * * *

The women of Budapest are demanding fair distribution of food.

THE COMMUNAL METHOD

(Continued from page 596.)

mill on the Commission's behalf. If he agrees, all charges are met by the Commission and the workers are paid their normal wage. The mills are usually situated on the canals, of which there is a network throughout Belgium, and serve as distributing centres. The flour is taken from them by the Communes at their own expense. A supply of wheat is stored at Rotterdam in case of interruption in overseas traffic, and the district warehouses store flour to insure a steady supply to the Communes.

The price of bread is fixed periodically by agreement; it depends on the price of flour, which depends on that of wheat.

The flour is allowed to the Communes on a population basis.

The baker in the original scheme submitted a list of customers to the Communal Committee, which then issued an allowance of 250 grammes of flour per customer, to be made into 330 grammes of bread. The newer method is for the Committee to send the flour to the baker to be made into bread under a contract which provides that 1 kilo of flour shall produce 1.350 kilos of good bread, and that the baker shall be paid 8d. a kilo for his work. The baker delivers the bread to a depot, from which the people obtain it in exchange for bread tickets.

Home-grown wheat is controlled by a committee consisting of American, Belgian, and German representatives. A proportion of the crop of each peasant is set aside for next year's seed and for food for his family. The remainder is sold at a fixed price equal to that for imported wheat.

The money received by the Commission from the sale of commodities from 1st November, 1914 to 31st October, 1915 amounted to £15, 917,007 1s. 1d.; £1,138,411 2s. 9d. was set aside as profit to be handed over to the Benevolent department, a profit of more than 7 per cent. What an enormous sum such a profit on the food consumption of this country would amount to!

In carrying out the scheme the Commission received help from many quarters. The Dutch Government has remitted port charges and harbour dues and provided free railway transport into Belgium. The total value of Dutch concessions is valued at 147,824 guilders.

Cannot the British Government do something on these lines to save its own people from the pangs of hunger?

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

UNWANTED CHILDREN

Two working people in Bow, whose income is just large enough to have income tax deducted from it have two adopted children. They naturally claimed abatement on account of these little ones, but received the following answer:—

"Charter House,

"37-38 Hatton Garden, E.C.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your objection against the assessment, I beg to inform you that no allowance can be made under the Income Tax Acts in respect of the upkeep of adopted children.—Yours faithfully, G. F. W. REVILLE, Surveyor."

Why should encouragement to have children be restricted to their natural born parents. Why should those who adopt unwanted babies be penalised. The cost of abating the income-tax in respect of adopted children is as nothing compared to that of maintaining them in Poor Law Instiutions!

CHANDOS HALL

At the Chandos Hall last Thursday, Miss Alison Neilans gave an interesting address on "Is Prostitution Necessary?" Miss Neilans is the Secretary of the National Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, which was formed by Josephine Butler more than 40 years ago. She said that those who believe that prostitution is necessary must be shown that if prostitution were necessary, the prostitute would be necessary, and as such she should be accorded a proper place in our social life; and if no women were prepared to become willing prostitutes some women would have to be forced into that way of life. Miss Neilans asserted that none of those who declare that prostitution is necessary are able to maintain their position to its logical conclusion. She thought that for the good of the race both sexes must recognise the need for self-discipline. Both sexes should be trained in the duties of parenthood.

* * * *

An enthusiastic meeting of protest against the imprisonment of Mr. Edward Fuller was held by the Leyton Branch of the W.S.F. last Saturday at 42 Forest Lane. The hall was full. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. Stanley James, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and Mrs. Bouvier.

INQUISITION, 1916

The latest and most extreme form of the modern Inquisition is that practised in Birmingham, where the police, on the instructions of the military authorities, have called on city councillors and other citizens believed to be associated with the N.C.F., N.C.C.L., and the U.D.C. to explain in detail their connection with these organisations and to produce their cheque books and bank pass-books and answer any questions in regard to them.

British liberties are things of the past; but how would Lloyd George have welcomed such an ordeal during the Boer War?

THE WOMAN GAVE IT ME

BY MRS. LEIGH ROTHWELL.

It is always the woman who not only "has to pay" but has to bear the blame and one would imagine from the remarks of magistrates, statesmen, bishops and unthinking, unawakened women that women prostitutes were alone responsible for the spreading of venereal disease. The other day for instance, a magistrate in the case of two women charged with soliciting soldiers who were reported by the prison doctor as suffering from this disease (but nad not been medically treated) said that "as long as he sat on the Bench he would do all he could to secure detention in such cases. even if he had to remand the prisoners in custody week after week." The Court Missionary gave the enlightening information that there was no special medical treatment for such women during remand and if sent to the infirmary they could—that is they had the right—to take their discharge within 48 hours. In spite of this, the magistrate ordered the prisoners "that they might be prevented doing any more harm to be sent to the infirmary for a lengthy period under probation. a condition being that they remained there and found sureties." If a person is a danger—either as a lunatic, a criminal or as a carrier of any infectious disease—to the community, it is right and fair that that person should be prevented from continuing to work harm and be a danger to others; notification and isolation to prevent the spread of small pox, scarlet fever, etc., have long been law, yet the horrible devasting venereal disease, far more deadly and far reaching in its effects has been allowed to stalk abroad. Where the finger of the law and the medical profession touched it and could have "detained" the purveyors of it (the Royal Commission reports that in local prisons 48.22 per cent. of male and 52.98 female prisoners were discharged while still in an infective state) they have not done so—save in similar cases as the one reported and that because the women were caught or said to be caught soliciting soldiers. The men prostitutes, who prostitute their manhood and their health—pass on disease to an innocent woman who solicits—but in a different way—which seldom brings them to the police court; how often is there anything said about detaining them? "that they may be prevented doing further harm;" how often does the police court reports tell us that while in custody they were found to be suffering from venereal disease and therefore sent by the magistrate to the infirmary under probation—yet more men go to prison and the police courts than women?

If men catch scarlet fever or any other infectious disease they must go into isolation—be notified—so with regard to any measures—and none can be too stringent—to cope with a disease that is crippling, devitalizing, eating like a canker into the young lives of the nation, causing untold suffering, misery, blindness to innocent children—there can be no distinction of either class or sex; women who have contracted the disease presumably did not contract it from one of their own sex—the disease is passed from man to woman, woman to man—if there is detention for the woman—and if this is the proposed remedy—their must be detention for the man also.

If those in authority were less timid, if they would tackle the problem boldly, as an outbreak of typhoid would be tackled, if they interfered more with the liberty of the individual in absolutely vital matters and less in minor things—if they would apply the "fine tooth comb" for the purpose of saving life, instead of in the present—the "sport" of killing, if they would "round-up" now, there is still a special opportunity in the number of men coming under medical examination and supervision in the Army and Navy and hospitals. Those who are infected with venereal disease are a danger to the community. Instead of making examples of a few victims of our uneconomic system—of the women, who are the result of man's inhumanity to women; if the "combings" could be "detained" in healthy colonies, with occupation for mind and body, we should be some small way towards repairing the havoc of the year behind us. A very small way—for there is little hope for much relief until we have a National Medical Service under a Socialist State, working for the nation's welfare and not for private gain, when there will be precisely the same treatment for all classes; when there is absolute equality of treatment for men and women; when there is no profit in vice; when all the people have opportunities, leisure for healthy open air recreations and children are born in clean, healthy surroundings; when boys are trained to exercise control to the glory of moral courage and girls are trained from child-to useful occupations in the sense of their duty as women to the State.

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London: The Commonwealth Press, 118 Cannon Street, E.C.

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Huddersfield: The WORKER Press, 47 Market Street.

The action taken by the Joint Board, and the "Statement" issued by the Labour Party, which are referred to in the following pages, deserve a reply. Here it is. It is addressed to the entire Labour, Trade Union, and Socialist organisations of Great Britain. Study it well, and discuss it in your Societies, for the future well-being of the Working-Class Movement depends upon your verdict.

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Contingents, with Bands and Banners, will march from the following districts:

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NORTH and NORTH-WEST.—St. Pancras Arches, 1.45 p.m.

SOUTH-EASTERN.—The "Dun Cow," Old Kent Road, 1.30 p.m.

WESTERN.—"Prince of Wales," Harrow Road, 1.45 p.m.

A contingent with the W.S.F. Banner will leave Beckton Road, Canning Town, at 1 o'clock, picking up a further contingent at the Dock Gates, Poplar, and joining the Eastern section at Gardiner's Corner, Commercial Road, at 2.15 p.m.

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DEAL WITH OUR ADVERTISERS!

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

November 7th.—Major Hunt drew attention to the sentence, on a Canadian soldier of twenty years of age imprisoned in Germany, of twelve years' imprisonent and the stoppage of food parcels. Mr. Hope said that the American Ambassador at Berlin had reported that several Canadian soldiers had been given similar sentences. But German prisoners of war have also been given prolonged terms of imprisonment or penal servitude in this country and had their parcels stopped, he added, as though to reassure the House, that the British Government was not lax in punishment.

* * * *

Commander Bellairs and Lord Robert Cecil were indignant at the dismissal and imprisonment of some officials and officers who sided with Venizelos against King Constantine. Vivid memories of the Irish Rebellion make their reproaches ludicrous. Lord Robert promised "strong action" to prevent such happenings in Greece. Why not take it here?

* * * *

Major Newman, Sir Edward Carson, and others demanded the "combing" of men from Government departments. The Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George asked members to await the report of the Man-Power Board.

When will men kick against the habit of classification with machinery?

* * * *

Mr. Anderson reported that at Bermondsey Tribunal the Military Representative opposed the exemption of a man who had three medical certificates of unfitness, who had four brothers in the Army, and who was the support of his mother, wife, and children. The Mayor protested that the Tribunal had no power left, and had better disband. He also reported that Major Passingham had said "that a man returned to industry or agriculture under the substitution scheme continued to be an Army man, and would be called back to the Army if he misbehaved." Mr. Lloyd George exonerated Major Passingham from suggesting industrial compulsion since he merely meant that when the man was in the wrong "he would revert to the Army." But if the employer were found to be in the wrong the man "would be placed with another employer."

Lawyers' word-splitting!

* * * *

Mr. Robert Blatchford's statement in the "Sunday Chronicle that a soldier had died during the form of field punishment, which consists of being tied by the neck, waist, arms, and legs was raised. Lloyd George was invited to admit the truth of the statement or to prosecute. He said: "I am not quite sure." Mr. Harvey asked for the abolition of this form of punishment. Mr. Pringle asked whether only a section is to be prosecuted for prejudicing recruiting?

* * * *

Mr. King protested against Army Council Instruction, 1901 of 1916, which states that: "To female employees under the Post Office and persons below eighteen years of age war bonus will be paid to the extent of only one-half of that amount paid to males above eighteen years."

DISPLACING WOMEN'S LABOUR.

Will Crooks asked that disabled soldiers should be employed on sewing machines in the Army clothing factory. This would be a case of displacing women's labour!

* * * *

"Entitlement to a wound gratuity depends upon the character and severity of the wound," says Mr. Forster, and not on a man's pecuniary circumstances.

How unjust!

* * * *

Members asked that the export of sugar, sugared goods, and the manufacture of sweets should be restricted in order that there might be more sugar for use in our homes.

Mr. McKenna said it wouldn't be worth the trouble.

* * * *

Mr. Outhwaite's question as to the proportionate contribution of each of the Allies to the total of the forces in the field called forth a volume of abuse from Sir E. Carson, Colonel Craig, and others. Mr. Lloyd George refused an answer.

Is there something detrimental to recruiting in the truth? Mr. Outhwaite said that Lord Northcliffe has already professed, at least, to tell.

* * * *

In reply to Mr. Jacobsen, the Prime Minister said that the Man-Power Board includes the utilisation of woman-power.

* * * *

Mr. Snowden drew attention to the fact that one potato grower in South Lincolnshire has cleared a profit of £63,000 from his potato crop from 1000 acres.

* * * *

The "Kaffir privates," recruited from South Africa to work in France, will receive 8d. a day in cash and 1s. 4d. a day will be reserved until discharge, less any payment allotted to the man's family.

Members grudged this pay but how is the family to live? Are the Kaffirs recruited or conscribed?

SOLDIER'S CHILD DIES OF STARVATION!

Mr. Anderson reported that a Coroner's inquest on the 14 weeks' old child of Private William Renton, Durham Light Infantry, had declared that death was due to starvation owing to the mother's separation allowance being stopped for a month. Mr. Forster said he had "seen a newspaper report," and that the man had deserted from the Army.

Separation allowances are continually stopped for all sorts of trivial reasons. If this man had deserted the War Office knew they would catch him again soon, and also that his wife and family would be destitute if their allowance ceased.

L2 AGAIN.

Mr. W. Thorne told Dr. Addison that women employed at Schultze's, Redbridge, near Southamtpon, get only 18s. a week of 48 hours, which is the recognised working week of the district. These women under L2 are entided to £1. Dr. Addison replied that he thought the district hours for men were 53 or 54. Mr. Thorne said that where the nominal hours are less than 53 women get no more than £1 for 53 hours. He urged that £1 a week is in any case too little, and asked for an additional 5s. for women.

Why not ask that the women shall have the same wages as men?

* * * *

Mr. Wilson stated that the woman gardeners at Kew are only being given 2s. a week war bonus, half that of the men's.

Mr. Acland replied that he has asked the Treasury to grant the men's bonus also to the women.

* * * *

The Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

November 8th.—Mr. Keating drew attention to the case of an Irish-speaking recruit, with an imperfect knowledge of English, who dropped into his native tongue when questioned by his officer. He was ordered to be placed in the guard-room and then sentenced to seven days' confinement to barracks.

What an example of the liberty of British subjects! Yet people cry out against the German method of colonisation.

* * * *

Mr. Long, in refusing to take action to exempt from military service a dairyman who was his own foreman, manager, and station-hand, pointed out that he had two sisters at home.

* * * *

Mr. Hogge pointed out that soldiers whose pay is 1s. a day often get 7d. deducted whilst in hospital and 6d. deducted for separation allowance—consequently they are in debt.

EXPLOITING THE WOMAN WORKER.

The number of women employed in Woolwich Arsenal has increased from 125 at the outbreak of the War to over 18,000, and is still increasing.

* * * *

In the Prime Minister's words, the Man-Power Distribution Board has the following duties: "To determine all questions arising between Government Departments relating to the allocation or economic utilisation of man-power for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the War, and, in order to give effect to its determination, to direct the Government Departments concerned to create the machinery necessary to co-ordinate their activities in regard to the distribution or utilisation of men and women."

In arrangements like these women are not omitted!

* * * *

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald stated that Messrs. Tighe, of 7 St. Andrew's Street, Dublin, who are doing War Office work, are paying women from 4s. to 8s. a week, overtime 2d. per hour, and in some cases 1d., with tea and a bun extra. Mr. Forster replied that the Irish Women Workers' Union had given 21 days' notice to the firm of its intention to call the workers out on strike.

Legislation is needed to prohibit such sweated rates as these.

* * * *

Sir George Younger disclosed the fact that women at Woolwich Arsenal, after working a twelve-hour shift, have to stand in the mud, and often in soaking rain, for 45 minutes waiting their turn to be paid, because no arrangements have been made to pay them except in the open air.

Mr. Primrose "regretted the inconvenience" due to overcrowding at the Arsenal. He hoped to remedy matters by "improved marshalling of the women."

There is too much marshalling nowadays.

* * * *

Mr. Anderson raised the case of a woman mica driller at Chester who applied to the Liverpool Munitions Tribunal for a leaving certificate because she was only receiving 10s. a week and had to support a widowed mother and family.

* * * *

Mr. Jowett said that Mr. C. H. Norman has begun a civil action against Lieut.-Col. Brooke, late Commandant at Wandsworth Detention Barracks, and asked for the return of Norman's diary that Brooke's successor seized.

* * * *

Commander Wedgwood, who, since the War, has exhibited most flighty and ill-balanced tendencies, asked that cheap labour should be got from India for the British engineering trade.

PROFITEERS AND NIGERIA.

"That, in the opinion of this House, where enemy properties and businesses in Crown Colonies and Protectorates are offered for sale, provision should be made for securing that such properties and businesses should be sold only to natural-born British subjects or companies wholly British." This was the motion of Mr. Leslie Scott with reference to the sale of enemy property in Nigeria. It was put forward in the interests of a ring of British firms which is exploiting the public and the natives. He said: "It is not for us to hand over the fruits of the War to neutrals of any nationality who have been paying no War-taxes. . . . Take, for instance, the case of the French Congo. Ever since 1907 the rule has been there that any person receiving a concession of land for the purpose of carrying on business must turn the property into a limited company of which three parts of the governing body shall be Frenchmen, including the President and Vice-President. . . . The company has to pay 15 per cent. of its profits to the French Government, besides an annual charge. . . . In addition, the French Government always retains the power to re-purchase, at a valuation, and a deposit has to be made to see that the French law is carried, and I believe the head office has to be in Paris."

Mr. Scott seemed to think this an ideal method for a Government to adopt.

Mr. Steel Maitland, for the Government, explained that the Government action in offering Nigerian property for open sale was prompted by the desire to prevent the formation of rings and combines. Before the War rings and combines had not lasted long, but now that the German firm had been ousted the big British companies had formed a ring, as a result of which prices to the consumer had risen from between £4 and £5 to £12 and £14, whilst the prices paid to the native producer had declined. The average trading profit of the Niger Company, after paying debenture interest for the three years before the War, was £83,000. For the last year it has been £149,000.

Sir A. Mond's attitude might be summed up by his expression: "I should have thought it was the British Empire first, the British trader second, and all other considerations afterwards, and the native (an after-thought) in his right place."

Colonel Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck defended the interests of the native. Mr. Molteno pointed out that the natives of Nigeria "are also British subjects, with all the British rights to which a British subject is entitled."

By way of throwing light on the reason of the War, Sir Edward Carson maintained that to support the Government would be equivalent to saying to the men in the trenches: "The War is being waged, not for the British Empire, but equally for neutrals." We thought the shibboleth was that we were fighting for the "liberty of small nations." Now we know!

The motion was carried to a division, which resulted in 117 Ayes, 231 Noes.

* * * *

November 9th.—Mr. Byrne asked the reason of the delay in paying the extra 2s. 6d. to old-age pensioners. Mr. McKinnon Wood stated that there has not been any undue delay in dealing with applications for an additional allowance, that over half a million pensioners have already applied, and that some time must necessarily elapse before the pension authorities can decide the whole of the applications.

To our knowledge old-age pensioners have been told that no additional allowances would be paid until the New Year! An automatic raising of the pension to all would have obviated delay and trouble.

* * * *

Mr. Byrne also pointed out that no provision had been made for the dependants of James Coade, whom Captain Colthurst murdered, and urged that his father, mother, four brothers and four sisters had been in receipt of help from the boy when alive.

Mr. Duke explained that the case has been referred to the Rebellion (Victims) Committee. Have the other victims also been left to starve since Easter week? This lad was deliberately murdered by an officer who has been declared insane. What investigation of the claim to compensation can be necessary?

* * * *

The suggestion made by Mr. Hogge to award "a purely nominal pension to all sailors and soldiers to enable them to claim revision of their pensions should disability arising from their service overtake them at any time," was promised "consideration."

* * * *

Mr. Thorne said that there is discontent amongst the temporary postal workers because the men have got 1s. war bonus and the women 6d.

* * * *

Mr. Barnes appealed to the Prime Minister on behalf of the blind, cripples and others who suffer from high prices and get no war bonus. Asquith answered, "Their cases ought to make a special appeal to the generosity of the public."

How would he like to depend on charity?

INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. Forster stated that "no powers exist under the Military Service Act to call up a man for purposes of industrial employment." Oh, really, Mr. Forster! And then he was questioned by Mr. Anderson in regard to Captain Travers' statement at the Shoreditch Tribunal. He replied: "It has not been suggested that physical compulsion should be used to enforce the Tribunal's requirements as to registration at an Employment Exchange. If, however, a man does not comply with the Tribunal's requirements in this respect the result may probably be that he will ultimately fail to obtain exemption from military service (of which he is physically incapable!). The unfit men may be given exemption from military service . . . on condition that they find employment on work of national importance which will release another man for military service, and they may be required to register at an Employment Exchange."

In short, out of gratitude for exemption, the unfit man—who, in reality, must be exempted—is to take on the fit man's job which the authorities choose out for him. This is exactly what the military authority at Shoreditch said.

It is industrial conscription!

* * * *

Mr. Samuel stated that the conscientious objectors engaged on the road between Lewes, Newhaven and Seaford are housed in huts. The average cost of their food is 2s. 0¼d. per man per day, "a reduction up to a maximum of 6d." being made when a separation allowance is paid to dependants. They work 8¼ hours a day, with a limit of 48 hours weekly.

* * * *

The Prevention of Corruption Bill was passed. Will it be any use?

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Mr. Barnes complained that Private D. G. Reich, 1st Field Survey Company, was punished by 56 days' field punishment "crucifixion" for being late after first leave home for 20 months.

THE DUBLIN POLICE.

On the Committee stage of the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Nugent protested that the Ancient Order of Hibernians is neither a political society nor a secret society, but a Friendly Society. The Irish police are told that they may become Freemasons, although the Masonic organisation is secret. This is because Roman Catholics do not join it.

Colonel Craig pleaded for higher salaries for the officers, largely on the ground that "since January, 1915, it has been granted that the Royal Irish Constabulary are part of the armed forces of the Crown." He answered the Nationalists by referring to disturbances in the South and West of Ireland in recent years, provoking cries of "What about your trusted men of Larne?"

Mr. Dillon reminded him that once as a result of an Orange attack on Nationalists in Belfast, 150 policemen had been taken to hospital within an hour. He protested against the motion by Major Newman to delay the Bill on account of alleged "lack of discipline shown by a section of the Dublin police." He said that because 500 men had joined the Ancient Order of Hibernians, 6 of them had been put on their trial and alleged that some of these men had been picked out because they had refused to fire on the people at Howth in 1914. They had been tried and punished for that in 1914 and afterwards vindicated by the Royal Commission.

Mr. Duke interrupted these revelations to express his amazement and incredulity. He said that the Irish police take an oath against membership of political or secret societies, as membership might cut across the primary duty of the police. He could not believe that 500 had so lightly regarded the sanctity of an oath as to have joined the Hibernians. He said:

"The general principle with regard to organised disciplined forces is that the members of that force ought to forego membership of other organised forces."

He added that this would not apply to churches, chapels, or benevolent societies. By inference, therefore, it would apply to Trade Unions, as well as to Socialist, Suffrage, Home Rule and other political organisations as is stated.

If such a rule can be applied to Irish policemen, it can also be applied to British conscripts.

Mr. Duke further said that the six men had been arrested for "organising insubordination." This means organising a strike against wages of 23s. and 25s. a week!

* * * *

On the adjournment, Mr. R. Lambert drew the attention of the House to a statement made by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs with reference to Greece: "And we cannot share that responsibility with the House of Commons or with anybody else—not during the War." He argued that the House of Commons must bear its share of this responsibility. He suggested a Committee of Members of the House on the lines of the French Commissions which would share responsibility with the Government, and recalled the fact that Richard Cobden had called for such reform 50 years ago.

Lord Robert Cecil made an unfavourable response.

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... 1d.
Minimum Subscription... 1d. a month

LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17th.
Bermondsey, 3.30, Mrs. Boyce.
Outside Tabernacle, Barking Road, 4 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
Bow Women's Hall, 7.45 p.m., Lecture; Discussion.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th.
Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Miss Price.
Chandos Hall, 3.30 p.m., Reading by Mr. Miles Malleson.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19th.
Osborn Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Walker.
The Grove, Hammersmith (Joint Meeting with N.-C.F.), 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
The Grove, Stratford, 11.30 a.m. (Joint Meeting with N.C.F.), Miss Price.
Hyde Park, 12 noon, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Davies.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th.
Outside Tabernacle, Barking Road, 3.30 p.m., Miss Price.
1a Arcade House, Temple Fortune, 8 p.m., Miss Lynch. Chair, Miss Asher.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., General Meeting.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st.
Bermondsey, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
The Triangle, Peckham, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 to 10 p.m., Reading Room.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd.
53, St. Leonard's Street, 2 p.m., Rev. Wm. Piggott, "Women and the War.,,
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Shlette.
Chandos Hall, 3.30 p.m., At Home.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8.15 p.m., Lecture; Discussion.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24th.
Club Row, 1 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
Bermondsey, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
"Whitehouse," 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
Bow Women's Hall, 7.45 p.m., Lecture; Discussion.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25th.
Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Lewisham Market Place, 2.30 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
Deptford Broadway, 3 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
Hague Street, 3 p.m.., Miss Price.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26th.
Osborn Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Davies.
The Grove, Hammersmith, Joint Meeting with the N.-C.F., 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Walker.
Hyde Park, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Cressall.
Parliament Hill, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
Bow Women's Hall, 6 p.m.., Public Meeting.

W.S.F. BRANCHES

LONDON.

Barking.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Langford, Ailsa Crag, 97 Essex Road.
Bow.—400 Old Ford Road, E., Secretary: Miss Price. DREADNOUGHT sales week ending November 11th, 1,022. Miss O'Brien, 400; Miss Harriet, 262; Mrs. Holloway, 116; Miss Mackay, 38; Mrs. Greer, 36; General, 170.
Bromley.—53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood. Branch meeting alternate Mondays at 7 p.m. DREADNOUGHT sales, 88.
Canning Town.—Hon Sec.: Mrs. Parsons, 94 Ravenscroft Road.
Enfield and Edmonton.—Hon Sec.; Mrs. Beavis, 171 Church Street, Lower Edmonton.
Golder's Green.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Clapson, 44 Erskine Hill, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.
Hackney.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Page, 123 Cassland Road, Hackney.
Leyton.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hart, 73 Calderon Road.
Poplar.—20 Railway Street, E.
DREADNOUGHT sales, 119. Mrs. Shlette, 69. Miss Lagsding, 36. General Sales, 14.
St. Pancras.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Redgrove, 191 Camden Road, N.W.
Tidal Basin.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road. Branch meets Wednesdays 8 p.m.
Willesden.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Shepherd, 141 Villiers Road.

PROVINCES.

Birmingham.—Hon. Sec.: Miss A. F. Boden, 10 Sandhurst Road, Moseley.
Bradford.—Hon. Sec.: Miss McHale, 12 Airedale College Terrace.
Brynmawr and Nantyglo.—Hon Sec.: Mrs. Hayward, Coedcae, Garn Fack.
Chester-le-Street.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Faulkner, 14 Hilda Terrace, South Pelaw, Durham.
Chopwell.—Hon. Sec.: V. M. Hardy, Esq., 18 Severn Street, Durham.
Cornsay and Quebec.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Miss Ellis, Dundalk House, Neville's Cross. Branch meeting, Monday at 176 High Street Cornsay.
Durham.—Hon. Sec.: Miss C. Ellis, Dundalk House, Neville's Cross.
Ferryhill.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ruby Stoddart, 12 Hackworth Street, Dean Bank.
Glasgow.—Hon. Sec.: Lachlan Smith, Esq., 126 Bothwell Street. Branch meets Fridays at Charing Cross Halls.
Leeds.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley.
Leicester.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hill, 12 Sweetbriar Road.
Medomsley.—Hon. Sec.: Tom Orr, Esq., 6 Derwent Cottages, Durham.
Nottingham.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hough, 3 Chandos Avenue, Netherfield.
Portsmouth.—Hon. Sec.: Miss L. Whitehead, 6 Northumberland Road, Southsea. Branch meets alternate Wednesdays 8 p.m., Trades Hall, Fratton Road.
Sheffield.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Manoin, 98 Gell Street.
Southampton.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Helsby, 77 Tennyson Road.
York: Huddersfield, Rotherham, Wakefield.—Organiser: Miss Stephen, c/o Mrs. Gee, 15 Springwood Terrace, Huddersfield.

W.S.F. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Lectures on Economics, Trade Unionism, History of Socialism, National Guilds, &c., take place at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E., on Friday evenings at 7.45.

Nov. 24th. Miss Mabel Lawrence, "International Socialism."
Dec. 1st. Mr. G. D. H. Cole, "Trade Unions. Next Step, National Guilds."
" 15th. Professor Masaryk, "Tolstoi's Philosophy of Religion."

Mr. John Scurr's lectures "The Growth of the English People," on Wednesday evenings, at 8.30 prompt, in the Women's Hall, 20 Railway Street, Poplar, E.

Nov. 22nd. "The Triumph of the Middle Class."
" 29th. "The Uplift of Labour."

Every Thursday in November, At Homes are held at Chandos Hall (21a Maiden Lane, close to Eustace Miles' Restaurant) at 3.30. We hope that members and friends will make a point of attending. Admission free. November 23rd, Mrs. H. C. Campbell, "Woman and Internationalism." Mr. L. Ginnell, M.P., "Irish Aspirations." Chair: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. November 30th, Mrs. Zangwill, "Picking up the Prices." Rev. William Piggott, "The Tyranny of the Expert." Chair: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

After Christmas the At Homes will be on Saturday afternoons.

To-day, Saturday, November 18th, 3.30 p.m. Chandos Hall, 21a Maiden Lane, W.C. (off Bedford Street, Strand), Reading by Mr. Miles Malleson. Admission by ticket—Price 6d. Tickets can be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow.

To form a branch at the Hampstead Garden Suburb and district, a meeting will be held at 1a Arcade House, Temple Fortune, Monday, November 20th, 8 p.m. Speaker, Miss Lynch; chair, Miss Asher. Admission free.

London Section General Meeting at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, Monday, 20th, 8 p.m. Business—The Franchise; Christmas Arrangements; Food Prices Demonstration; New Year Peace Demonstration.

Sunday 26th, 6 p.m. Public Meeting, Bow Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road, Miss Milton, "Some Eminent Women." Mr. John Arnall, "France and the War." Chair: Mrs. Drake. Music. Refreshments at popular prices.

CAXTON HALL EXHIBITION

The Exhibition to be held in the Caxton Hall on December 7th, 8th, and 9th, from 3 to 10 daily will include:—Sweated Industries Section, arranged by Mrs. Savoy and Dr. Tchaykovsky; Food Prices Exhibit, arranged by Miss E. Dyce Sharp and Mr. Drake; Mothercraft Exhibit; Montessori Demonstration and Lecture by Miss Muriel Matters, who has studied with Dr. Maria Montessori in Spain. Concert, artistes: piano, Miss Maria Levinskaya; solo dance from Margaret Morris School of Dance; French recitation, Mr. Carlo Liten; Soprano solos, Madame Vera Kastelianskaja; Pageant will be arranged by Dr. Harry Schütze. The Exhibition will be opened on the first day by Mr. Israel Zangwill, on the second day by Mr. Hogge, M.P., who has worked so hard to secure adequate pensions and allowances for the soldiers and sailors and their wives and relatives, and on the third day by Miss Emily Hobhouse, whose international work and sympathies are well known, Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky in the chair. Other speakers will include Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, M.P., Miss Susan Lawrence, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Bouvier, Mr. George Lansbury, and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

The East London Co-operative Toy Factory will sell its charming toys.

Another feature will be a Photographic Exhibition, entrance fee for exhibits 2s. 6d. Mr. E. O. Hoppé, F.R.P.S., will act as judge and award prizes. The services of a good photographer for the exhibition are needed.

The stalls are:—
Children's Garments.
General Garments, Mrs. Cole.
Antiques, Miss Eve Casey.
Fancy Goods, Miss Olive Clapson.
Groceries, Mrs. Gow and Mrs. Aspland.
Fruit and Flowers, Mrs. Way.
Farm Produce, Lady Avice Sackville and Miss Barbara Lutyens.
Sweets, Miss Helsby, Miss Drewry.
Refreshments and Teas, Mrs. Sadd-Brown.
Toys, East London Toy Factory.
Books and General Literature, Miss Mackay and Miss Gore Browne.

Contributions are still needed for these stalls, and friends are asked to send in same by December 1st, also offers of help.

Communications should be addressed to the Exhibition Secretary, Miss Sonia Rodker, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Mrs. CYON'S LECTURE

Mrs. Lafitte-Cyon gave her first lecture on the French Revolution on Friday, November 10th. She informed her audience that she would deal with the dramatic events of the Revolution in her second lecture, and proceeded to give a vivid picture of the oppression of the people under the reigns of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. She dwelt particularly on the difference between the modern socialistic conception of brotherhood of man and the then prevailing idea of "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality." An interesting discussion followed. Mrs. Bouvier was in the chair and there was a good attendance.

OUR SUNDAY MEETING

At the Bow Women's Hall, Mr. Arnall's lecture on Morocco was greatly appreciated and questions and an animated discussion were kept up till a late hour. The lecturer combined a racy style with a thorough knowledge of the customs and religion of Morocco, as well as of the political intrigues by the representatives of the European Powers which were among the chief causes of the World War. It has been decided to hold these meetings at 6 p.m. in future.

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Miss Inez Bensusan, £2 2s.; Mrs. E. J. Pudney, £2; Metropolitan Window Cleaning Co., £1 1s.; Captain Owen Jones, £1; C .W. Scott, Esq., £1; T. Tindle Anderson, Esq., Junr., £1; The Misses Glikesten (monthly), £1; Mrs. Louie Macdonald, 13s. 6d.; Miss H. E. Raisin, 10s.; Miss Dorothy Matthews, 8s. 11d.; Mrs. Goulden, 5s.; Miss Reuthe (monthly), 2s. 6d.; Miss E. S. Kirby, 2s.; Mrs. Hart (profit on tea), 1s. 10d.; Mrs. Herzberg (monthly), 1s.

COLLECTIONS.—Chandos Hall, 17s.; Mrs. Entwistle, 6s.; Parliament Hill, 5s. 3½d.; Osborn Street, 4s. 7½d.; Mrs. Walker, 3s. 9½d.; Bow Women's Hall, 2s. 1½d.; Poplar Women's Hall, 1s. 3d.

Last week's Chandos Hall collection should read £1 1s. 6d.

DREADNOUGHT FUND.—Mrs. Sanger (£1 monthly), Donation, £10; "Wendy and Punch," £3 3s.; Mr. and Mrs. Roden Buxton, £3 3s.; Mrs. Leigh, £1; Mrs. Swan, 11s. 6d.; Miss Maud Gonne, 10s.; Will Jameson, Esq., 10s.; Mrs Murray, 5s.; Mr. Councillor Bolton, 1s.; Mr. A. Hunter, 1s. COLLECTIONS.—Miss Lynch, 17s. 4d.; Miss Prewett, 1s. 6d.; Miss L. Whitehead, 9d.; Holborn Hall, 6d.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Corporation of London, £20; Sir Thomas Lipton (Restaurant), £10; Miss Yeoman (10s. monthly), £3; Mr. and Mrs. Sadd Brown (monthly), £3; Mrs. Shannon, £1; Mrs. Eyres, £1; Nurse Hebbes, 12s.; Mrs. Payne, (Sale of Clothes), 11s. 4d.; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly), 10s.; Miss Phoebe L. Rickards, 10s.; Mrs. Usherwood, 7s.; Miss J. T. Drewry (monthly), 5s.; Mrs. E. M. Morrison (monthly), 5s.; Mrs. Tollemache, 5s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; Mrs. Gillies (monthly), 4s.; Miss Mitchell (monthly), 2s. 6d.; Mrs. E. R. Jones, 2s. 6d.; Miss E. Willis, 2s.; Miss MacLellan, 2s.

COLLECTIONS.—L.S.A. Tool Room, £1 14s. 2d.; L.S.A. Stocking Department, 17s.; Mrs. Wood, 14s. 2d.; Misses Lynch and Lagsding (Green's Yard), 14s.; Mrs. Hyde, 13s.; Mothers at Bow Clinic (monthly), 13s.; Misses D. Morley and K. Lagsding (Cubitt Town), 9s. 6d.; Miss Mackay, 1s. 11d.; Mrs. Dodds, 6d.

EXHIBITION.—Mrs. Beamish Lane, 5s.; Mrs. Dingfield Babies' Boots; Mrs. Clark, Hot Water Tin; Fancy Goods and Children's Clothing, Mrs. Lewis; Literature, Miss Shurlock; Doyleys, Miss Henderson; Fancy Goods, Mrs. Schurr.

PILLOW CASES.—Miss M. Vilbert.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

THE MOTHERS' ARMS,
438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

124 BARKING ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.
All mothers and children are welcome.
COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants, flowers and branches for all our centres and for the L.C.C. schools. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.
Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.
Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

BIRMINGHAM.

On Wednesday, November 1st, a social evening for members and friends was held at Stirchley Institute. Many thanks to Mrs. Henson for looking after the refreshment, Mr. Chamberlain for the loan of a Pathophone, and all other members who contributed towards the evening's enjoyment and success. A profit of 15s. was made, proceeds of the "pig in the poke" and donations from member sale. Thanks to Mr. Potter, who sent a razor and stamps.

A meeting will be held on November 20th, at which Mr. H. Potter, the organiser of the Navvies', Bricklayers' and Labourers' Union, has promised to speak.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

POPULATION QUESTION & BIRTH CONTROL.—Post free, 1½d.—Malthusian League, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

WANTED, LEARNER for East London Toy Factory —Apply, 45 Norman Road, Bow, E.

FRENCH LADY, widow, speaks and writes English, seeks WORK, in or near Tooting preferred, not clerical.—Apply, Box 10, this Office.

Bound Volumes I and II of "Woman's Dreadnought" shortly ready, price 6/6 each. To be obtained at 400 Old Ford Road, London, E.

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